

A Sunny Disposition
in the morning
follows the use of
Renall
Orderlies
the night before
The laxative tablet
with the pleasant taste
in neat tins
25¢ 50¢



We have the exclusive selling rights for this great laxative.
Trial size, 10 cents.
THE STAR PHARMACY **THE REXALL STORE**

PRESIDENTS PEAKING

PRESIDENT GETS GREAT OVA-
TION FROM THOUSANDS
IN WILWAUKEE METROPOLIS

Biggest Crowd of Present Trip Cheers
Chief Executive's Utterances on
Necessity of Preparedness.

MANY MEN OF FOREIGN
BIRTH IN AUDIENCE.

Speaker Declares That Impulse for
National Defense Does Not Come
From Manufacturers of Munitions

Milwaukee, Jan. 31. — President Wilson, peaking before the largest audience of his present trip, today declared the men who say Americans will not stand together in time of trouble "have shot their bolt."

"I have not supposed that the men whose voices seemed to show a threat against us represented even the people they claimed to represent," he said.

"The president spoke to an audience, many of whom were of foreign birth. He declared he knew the men who came from foreign lands to America loved liberty and would stand by the ideas of America."

The text of President Wilson's Milwaukee speech follows:

"I need not inquire whether the citizens of Milwaukee and Wisconsin are interested in the subject of my errand. The presence of this great body in this vast hall sufficiently attests your interest. But I want, at the outset, to remove any misapprehension that may exist in your minds."

"There is no sudden crisis. Nothing new has happened. I am not upon this errand because of any unexpected situation. I have come to confer with you upon a matter upon which it would, in any circumstances, be neces-

sary for us to confer, when all the rest of the world is on fire and our own house is not fireproof.

World Thrilled With Passion.
"Everywhere the atmosphere of the world is thrilling with the passion of a disturbance such as the world has never seen before, and it is first necessary in the words just uttered by your chairman, that we should see that our own house is set in order and that everything is done to make certain that we shall not suffer by the general disturbance. There were some dangers to which this nation seemed, at the outset of the war, to be exposed, which I think I can say with confidence, are now pursued and overcome."

"America has drawn her blood and her energy out of almost all the nations of the world. It is true of a great many of us that there lies deep in our hearts the recollection of an origin which is not American. We know that our roots, our traditions run back into other national soils and there are some things that stir us. There are some historical recollections which engage our affections and stir our memories."

"We cannot forget our forbears. We cannot altogether ignore the fact of our essential blood-relationships and at the outset of this war it does look as if there were divisions of the domestic sentiment which might lead us to some errors of judgment and some errors of action. But I, for one, believe that the danger is past."

"I never doubted that the danger was exaggerated because I had learned long ago, and many of you will corroborate me by your experience, that it is not men who are doing the talking always who represent the real sentiments of the nation. I, for my part, always felt a sure confidence in waiting for the declaration of the principles and sentiments of the men who are not vociferous, do not go about seeking to make trouble, do their own thinking, attend to their

own business and love their own country, therefore have at no time supposed the men whose voices contain, or seem to contain, the threat of division amongst us, were really uttering the sentiments even of those whom they pretend to represent."

"I, for my part, have no jealousy of family sentiment. I have no jealousy of the deep affection which runs back through long lineage. It would be a pity if we forgot the fine things that our ancestors have done. But I also know the magic of America. I also know the great principles which thrill with emotion in the great body politic to which we belong in the United States. I know the impulses which have drawn men to our shores. They have not come idly. They have not come without conscious purpose to be free. They have not come without voluntary desire to unite themselves with the great nation on this side of the sea."

"And I know that whenever the test comes every man's heart will be first for America. And wherever they come from, it was principle and affection and ambition and hope that drew men to these shores. And they are not going to forget the errand upon which they came and the America which have made refuge and their hope will not suffer by an forgetfulness on their part. The trouble-makers have shot their bolt, and it has been ineffectual, although some of them have been vociferous."

"All of them have been exceedingly irresponsible. Talk was cheap and that was all it cost them; they didn't have to do anything. But you will know without my telling you that the man who for the time being you have charged with the duties of president of the United States must talk with a deep sense of responsibility and he must remember, above all things, the fine traditions of his office."

No Precedent for Aggression.
"So far as I seem to have forgotten there is no precedent in American history for any action of aggression on the part of the United States or for any action which will show that America is seeking to connect herself with the controversies on the other side of the water."

"Men who seek to provoke such action have forgotten the traditions of the United States and it behooves those with whom you have entrusted office to remember the traditions of the United States and to see that those traditions are the actions of the government—made to square with these traditions."

"But there are other dangers, my fellow citizens, which are not passed and which have not been overcome and they are dangers which we cannot control. We can control irresponsible talkers against ourselves. All that we have got to do is to encourage them to hire a hall and their folly will be abundantly advertised by themselves. But we can, in this simple fashion, control the dangers that surround us now and have surrounded us since this titanic struggle on the other side of the water began. I say 'on the other side of the water.' You will ask me, 'On the other side of the water?'"

"For this great struggle has extended to all quarters of the globe. There is no continent outside, I was about to say of this western hemisphere which is not touched with it; but I reflected, as I began the sentence, that our own continent was touched with it, because it involved our neighbors in the north of Canada."

"There is no part of the world except South America, to which the direct influence of this struggle has not extended, and so we are surrounded by this tremendous disturbance and you must realize what that involves. Our thoughts are concentrated upon our affairs and our relations with the rest of the world, but the thoughts of men who are engaged in this struggle are concentrated upon the struggle itself and there is daily, and hourly, danger that they will feel themselves constrained to do things which are absolutely inconsistent with the rights of the United States. They are not thinking of us. I am not criticizing them even, for not thinking of us. I dare say that if I were in their places neither would I think of us. They believe that they are struggling for their lives."

People Should Know Danger.
"If the United States puts it interests in the path of this great struggle she ought to know beforehand the danger of very serious misunderstanding and difficulty. So that the very uncalculated, unpremeditated course of affairs—may touch us to the quick at any moment. And I want you to realize that standing in the midst of these difficulties I feel that I am charged with a double duty of the utmost difficulty."

The president said he knew that the people wanted him to keep the nation out of war. There was prolonged applause.

"I pledge you," he continued solemnly, "that God helping, I will keep it out of war."

He went on to say that the nation wanted him to preserve the honor of the United States. The applause continued.

"This people is not going to choose war," he said, "but we are dealing with governments rather than people and do not know what an hour or a day will bring forth."

War Must Come From People.
"We want war, if it must come, to be something that springs out of the sentiments, the principles and the actions of the people themselves. It is on that account that I am counseling congress not to take the advice of those who recommend that we should have a very large standing army, but on the other hand, to see that the citizens of the country are so trained and that equipment is so provided for them that when they choose they can take up arms and defend themselves."

"I want the people to know something of military life if the call should come. That is the reason I am urging on the congress of the United States that at least a part of the people be trained."

He said he wanted congress to do a great deal for the national guard

but that he did not see how it could be placed at the disposal of the federal government.

"We have got down, not to the sentiment of national defense, but to the business of national defense," he said. "Not even that arch-democrat, Thomas Jefferson, believed in compulsory education."

"There is another misapprehension I want to remove from your minds. I don't doubt that these things to prepare for defense will be done. I believe that the people are entitled to know just what is being done."

"I am not here to convert you; I am not here to argue with you; I'm just telling you. It has been very sedulously spread abroad in this country that the impulse back of this is the desire of men who make the materials of warfare to make money out of the treasury of the United States."

"Criticism also have been made of our navy. All the navy lacks is quantity. In size it is fourth. I think if it had to give an account of itself, however, it would be raised above the fourth place."

"What we are proposing now is not the sudden creation of a navy. We are simply working on a program that will give the navy in five years the same strength that it otherwise might take eight years to give. There is no sudden change of plans."

"We are working out American problems a little faster, because American pulses are beating a little faster; because the world is now in a whirl because there are incalculable elements of trouble abroad which we cannot control. I would be derelict in my duty if I did not tell you that it is absolutely necessary to carry out this program now."

"And yet all the time I believe we are merely interpreting the spirit of America. Who shall say what the spirit of America is? I, many times, have heard orators of the spirit of America. I have felt it was audacious to attempt it. I always said nothing stated in general terms is true of America. Every American stands for liberty. We do stand for this: That we are banded together to make certain that every man shall choose his own master. And we have not been selfish in this matter. These nations to the south of us have the same ideal; when nations on the other side have sought to interfere, we have cried: 'Stop!' When we are prepared for national defense we prepare for national political integrity."

Lines of Blood.
"As I came along the line of the railway today I was touched to observe that on every standard where a flag could be raised there floated the stars and stripes."

"Do not be deceived, ladies and gentlemen, as to the colors of that flag—lines of red, are lines of blood, nobly and unselfishly shed by men who loved the liberty of their fellow men more than they loved their own lives and fortunes. God forbid that we should have to use the blood of America to freshen the colors of that flag; but if it should again be necessary to assert the majesty and the integrity of those ancient and honorable principles, that flag would be glorified and purified again."

The president left the hall for his special train amid a hurricane of cheers.

Christian & Co. INSURANCE.

CASE AGAINST MCMANUS.

Thrown Out of Court at the First Hearing and Will be Appealed.

The case of Volney C. Musgrave against Warden McManus, of the state penitentiary, for \$45,000 damage for alleged injuries received while an inmate of the institution, was heard in the district court last Saturday, and thrown out of court on the demurrer, Judge Abbott holding that the case was barred by the statutes of limitation. Many cases were cited on both sides to sustain the contentions of the different lawyers who appeared in the case, and after an exhaustive argument the court held that the case was barred by the statutes, and she promptly went the route of the lost. According to Mr. Edwards, attorney for Musgrave, the case will be appealed to the higher courts. — Santa Fe Eagle.

TO GET AN EDUCATION.

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 3.—Out of the large number of students at the New Mexico State University who are making their own way through college are a number of cases of unusual interest, of both young men and young women who are braving serious hardships in order to obtain an education. Many an Albuquerque furnace is being fired this winter by boys whose minds are on far higher things, and in a number of instances young women have not hesitated to accept domestic service in order to have part time available for work in the University.

One of the most interesting of these cases is that of a young son of native parents, from Guadalupe county who arrived at the University last fall with a new suit of store clothes and three silver dollars. It represented his entire equipment, save for a determination to get an education that would not be denied.

Entrance fees must be paid and books bought for this small loan, \$35, was obtained for this lad. It is every cent of financial assistance he has had, and last week he walked into the register's office and laid down \$20, the final payment on the loan which had been obtained for him. He had made three previous payments of \$5 each. When he reached Albuquerque this boy could barely make himself understood in English. He is now taking full freshman work and speaks his English with fluency and ease.

MONUMENT-KNOWLEDGE TELEPHONE LINE.

Parties desiring to phone Knowledge, please call Luck ranch to be certain to reach Knowledge over this line upon which no charge for overtime is allowed.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE

STOCK OF LUMBER

We Will Cheerfully Furnish You Estimates on Your Wants.

YOUR PATRONAGE WILL BE APPRECIATED

PECOS VALLEY LUMBER CO.

PHONE 6

SURE! — WE HAVE GOOD COAL

FIFTH SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION MEET AT OTIS.

One of the most interesting and instructive programs that has ever been rendered at the Fifth Sunday School Association was rendered at Otis, Sunday, January 30. The morning session was devoted to the study of the Sunday school lesson, after which Mr. C. H. McLenathen made a very interesting talk. The crowd then partook of the very bountiful dinner prepared by the hospitable people of Otis, and it is needless to say there were "a plenty and to spare". In the afternoon the following program was rendered:

Devotional exercises.
"The Rural Sunday School," Guy Perkins.

"The Ten Commandments," Miss Leota Baird.

"The Object of the Sunday School," Leon Mudgett.

"Teaching Children to Give Thanks," Mrs. Bobbie Bouden.

Solo, "Then We Shall Understand," Bert Rawlins.

"The Historical Condition Prevailing During the First Century of the Christian Era," C. H. McLenathen.

Quartette, Miss Effie Rudeen, Mrs. Guy Perkins, Guy Perkins and Carl Smith.

"The Twentieth Century Sunday School," Mrs. E. S. Kirkpatrick.

"Have We a Birth Right?" J. L. Williams.

Solo, "Looking to You," Mrs. R. J. Ralph.

Reports of Sunday School Superintendents.

Round Table, conducted by Judge D. G. Grantham.

Benediction, by Rev. F. W. Pratt.

The officers of the Association are very grateful to every one that took part as it was the first time in the history of the association that every one that was on the program responded and thereby enabled the program to be carried out as printed. The meetings of the association are getting more interesting and no doubt doing a great deal of good, as here were 24 Sunday school teachers present and no doubt but what each of them took some valuable thought home with them. The next meeting will be held at Loving, April 30, at which time the election of officers will take place and everybody is urged to be present.

RANGERS PUT OUT 417 FIRES.

The District Forester at Albuquerque announced today that first honors for efficiency in fighting forest fires during 1915 had been awarded to the Sitgreaves National Forest, in charge of Supervisor C. H. Jennings of Snowflake, Arizona. Out of a total of 42 fires, 34 were detected and extinguished before they had burned over one acre.

The Crook National Forest with headquarters at Safford, Arizona, received honorable mention for an exceedingly good fire record, attained, however, under conditions which did not test the real effectiveness of the fire fighting plan.

Generally speaking, the fire season of 1915 in the National Forests of Arizona and New Mexico was abnormally dry and accordingly dangerous. Rainfall was especially light in southern Arizona and southeastern New Mexico. A total of 417 fires occurred, burning over a total of 6000 acres and doing damage estimated at \$4700. The average area burned over was 21 acres, but 89 per cent of the fires were extinguished before they had covered 10 acres.

A special time-keeping system, designed to analyze the various factors bearing on efficiency in the work of fire suppression, yielded some interesting figures. It took an average of 48 minutes for fire-lookouts to reach a telephone to get reports of smoke to the Supervisor. 1 hour and 37 minutes later the Ranger had, on the average, arrived at the fire with tools and provisions. The average time elapsing between the first sighting of smoke and the final extinguishing of the fire was 27 hours. In the old days before the Forest Service telephone systems were constructed, the time consumed by these same operations was often measured in days instead of hours.

On the whole, Forest Officers express themselves as gratified that the dangers of a very dry season should have been averted with only nominal losses, and express the hope that the steady extension of roads, trails, and telephone lines and further improvements in methods, will gradually reduce the fire menace to National forest timber.

QUEER QUIRKS OF NEWS.

Huron, O.—Joe Elward, 17, an Italian boy in this country for about a year, has enrolled in the first grade of the public schools. He is the oldest pupil to enter the first grade in the history of Ohio.

Martinsville, Ind.—While the minister was about to perform the ceremony over the body of Mrs. Mary Mitchell, Nettie Mitchell, her daughter, and P. F. W. Newman, descended the stairs, approached the coffin and asked to be married. The marriage ceremony was performed and the minister then continued the funeral services. The bride's mother had opposed the marriage for 20 years.

Cleveland, O.—David Moylan, councilman, attorney and municipal judge elect, lost his arms in a railroad wreck when he was a switchman 18 years old. He studied law, took the examination with his pen between his teeth and was rewarded by his recent election by a large plurality.

St. Louis, Mo.—Harry Smythe is in the city hospital about to undergo his 131st operation. He has spent most of his life in hospitals and passes the time crocheting and knitting.

Chillicothe, Mo.—Livingstone county has the smallest school in the world. It has one pupil. Football and other athletics are eschewed. Miss Mary Phillips is teacher.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. P. Remington, wife of Lieut. Remington, of the regular army, died in a hospital here from spinal meningitis. The Caesarian operation was resorted to after her death to save her unborn infant. The child is now doing well and physicians say it will live.

Kissimmee, Fla.—Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bellard, of Washington, are walking around the world to win \$100,000. Within a period of six years they must visit every state in the union, sixty-one countries and nineteen islands. One of the requirements is that they should deposit 13 cents in 13 banks in every state in the union and in one bank in every country. They have traveled 19,438 miles.

Denver, Colo.—Excise officials have declared that the mince pie be taboo owing to the alcohol it contains. Colorado newspapers are having fun over the prohibition, claiming that the mince pie is older than the constitution and to strike at it is to endanger the foundations of our liberties.

RAILROADS LOSE MONEY; PLEASE HELP THE BLIND.

Santa Fe, Jan. 27.—The railroads operating in New Mexico last year had a revenue in the state of \$25,728,283.56, while the operating cost was \$13,173,194.83, showing a gross profit of more than \$10,000,000. The bulk of the business was done by the A. T. & S. F., which had revenue of \$15,206,528.54 in the state, while the operating expenses were \$7,532,751.65. The El Paso & Southwestern operating revenue was \$3,186,563.76, expenditures \$2,337,571.22; the Southern Pacific, revenue \$3,186,563.76, expenditures \$1,134,350.03; Denver & Rio Grande, revenue \$1,189,974.72, expenditures, \$901,068.14; expenditures \$603,219.87; Arizona & New Mexico, revenues \$396,585.78, expenditures \$214,230.80; Colorado & Southern, revenues \$583,988, expenditures \$423,595.48; Santa Fe, Katon & Eastern, revenues, \$25,164.24, expenditures \$28,493.61; Cimarron & Northwestern revenues \$39,076.50, expenditures \$41,387.78; New Mexico Midland, revenues \$31,366.01, expenditures \$22,527.56; Rocky Mountain & Santa Fe, revenues \$229,935.25, expenditures \$229,241.05; New Mexico Central, revenues, \$68,862.42 expenditures \$76,905.75.

In other words there are five railroads in New Mexico who do not make enough to pay the bare operating expenses, while even those railroads showing an apparent gross profit make very little if any net profit, if interest charges, etc., are deducted.

MILK FROM THE DESERT.

(Farm and Fireside.)
El Paso, Tex., has one of the most interesting milk supplies of any city. A considerable amount of the milk is goats' milk produced by a number of good dairies, one of which has 1,000 goats. These goats get their living from the surrounding hot, dry territory, deficient in grass and only moderately covered with sagebrush and cactus. A cow would starve to death, but the goats, though fed neither hay nor grain, give on an average about a quart each. The milk brings the same price as cows' milk and is sold both in bottles and in bulk.

Christian & Co. INSURANCE.

CARLSBAD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

Official Service Station

—FOR THE—

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY

—MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS—

EXIDE BATTERY

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO GIVE THE BEST POSSIBLE SERVICE IN BATTERY CHARGING AND REPAIRING, AS WELL AS TESTING AND ADJUSTING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

BATTERIES EXCHANGED

CARLSBAD AUTOMOBILE COMPANY